GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:7074
ANSWERED ON:14.05.2002
CAG REPORT ON NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA AND UGC
GANGASANDRA SIDDAPPA BASAVARAJ;VINAY KUMAR SORAKE

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has commented on the shortcomings of Navodaya Vidyalayas and the functioning of the University Grants Commission in his report for the year ended 31 March, 2001;

(b) if so, the highlights of CAG's observations on the functioning of Navodaya Vidyalayas and University Grants Commission;

(c) whether the CAG has communicated his findings to the Ministry in November 2001;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are annexed.

(c) to (e): The CAG findings relating to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and University Grants Commission are being examined in consultation with both the organizations.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 7074 BY S/SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ, VINAY KUMAR SORAKE REGARDING CAG REPORT ON NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA AND UGC ON 14.05.2002

THE HIGHLIGHTS ARE AS UNDER:

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

Ã˜ Against 543 districts (except Tamil Nadu and West Bengal), the Samiti had 440 sanctioned Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) with a shortfall of 103 JNVs.

Ã˜ There was under utilization of intake capacity ranging between 9.18 per cent to 18.45 per cent.

Ã˜ There were instances of lack of basic requirements for students such as, shortage of dormitories/class-rooms, non- providing of quality food, non-availability of drinking water, etc.

Ã˜ There was increasing trend of dropouts and migration policy failed.

Ã˜ There were 1253 vacant posts, in respect of teaching staff as on 31st March, 2001. Besides 23 Principals tendered resignations thereby affecting the academic activities.

Ã˜ The introduction of Information Technology Education was not at desired level as against 440 sanctioned JNVs as on March 2001, it was introduced in 103 JNVs upto 1999-2000 which was increased to 321 JNVs during 2000-01.

Ã˜ Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6.17 crore were misutilised towards payment of CPF advances.

Ã˜ The meetings of the core committees were not held as per periodicity. Shortfall ranged between 29 per cent and 86 per cent, further shortfall in the functioning of the committees at Vidyalaya level ranged between 61 per cent and 100 per cent.

Ã˜ There exists no effective monitoring system in the Samiti.

Ã˜ In pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimate Committee of Parliament 1994-95 (47th Report), the Government of India constituted a review committee only in October 1999, report of which was still awaited.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Ã˜ Inspection of Universities required under the Section 13(1) of the UGC Act was not conducted. While 146 universities were visited during 1997-98 for assessing development grant, only 6 universities were assessed for standard of teaching upto 1999-2000.

Ã˜ Share of development grant to 15 Central Universities increased constantly to 53.43% as against 46.57% to 212 Deemed and Sate Universities. No effective measures were taken to eliminate disparity despite the recommendations of Public Accounts Committee 25 years ago which led to this inequitable development of universities in the country.

Ã˜ Rs.937.52 lakhs was released to 13 Universities in violation of the guidelines of the development scheme.

Ã˜ While Rs.630.00 lakhs was released to 21 Computer Centres without approval of detailed action plan for utilization, Rs.140.00 lakh was released to 8 Computer Centres in violation of guidelines of the Scheme.

Ã˜ No mechanism existed in UGC to identify the list of un- notified degrees being run in various universities; 8 degree programmes were run and degrees awarded by DU, JNU and JMI without notification by UGC.

Ã˜ UGC circulated the recommendations of the Curriculum Development Centres (CDC) since 1992-93 but failed to evolved any mechanism to monitor its implementation in universities.

Ã˜ UGC failed in introducing appropriate examination reform system in the Universities, as it could not formulate acceptable package of examination reforms.

Ã˜ UGC notified (December, 1998) various measures for maintenance of standards of education but failed to monitor observance of its instructions.

Ã˜ Rs.132.91 lakhs spent on UGC computerization became infructuous due to non-development of software and non- filling of vacant posts created for computer unit.